## **Engineering Village (Compendex)**

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Modeling huge photoinduced spin polarons in intrinsic magnetic semiconductors

Van Kooten, S.C.P. <sup>1</sup>; Gratens, X. <sup>1</sup>; Henriques, A.B. <sup>1</sup>

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Author affiliation : <sup>1</sup> Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo; 05315-970, Brazil

Abstract: In intrinsic magnetic semiconductors, the absorption of a single photon can generate a spin polaron, whose magnetic moment reaches many thousands of Bohr magnetons. Here we investigate these huge photoinduced spin polarons, using Monte Carlo simulations. In antiferromagnetic semiconductors, photoinduced spin polarons are most efficiently generated in the whole temperature interval up to the phase transition, whereas in ferromagnetic semiconductors much larger spin polarons can be photoinduced, but only around the phase transition temperature. Because Monte Carlo simulations are computationally expensive, we developed an analytical model, based on Weiss field theory. Although the Weiss model does not provide as much information as a Monte Carlo simulation, such as spin texture and fluctuations, it yields formulas that can be used to estimate instantly the expected photoinduced spin polaron size in many intrinsic magnetic semiconductors. (© 2021 American Physical Society. (32 refs)

Main heading: Monte Carlo methods

Controlled terms: Magnetic moments - Magnetic semiconductors - Particle beams - Polarons - Spin fluctuations - Textures

Uncontrolled terms: Antiferromagnetic semiconductors - Bohr magnetons - Ferromagnetic semiconductor - Intrinsic magnetic semiconductors - Photoinduced - Photoinduced spin - Single photons - Temperature intervals

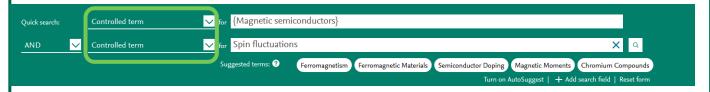
Classification code: 701.2 Magnetism: Basic Concepts and Phenomena - 708.4 Magnetic Materials - 922.2 Mathematical Statistics - 931.3 Atomic and Molecular Physics - 932.1 High Energy Physics - 933.1.1 Crystal Lattice

Main Heading: Defines the overall scope of document

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